

**Maui News**  
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WAILUKU, MAUI, T. H.

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G. B. ROBERTSON, Ed. and Prop.  
MRS. G. B. ROBERTSON, Bus. Mgr.

Saturday, December : : 7

## MAUI BLUE BOOK

Hon. J. W. Keolu, Circuit Judge.	Wailuku
J. N. K. Keolu, Clerk Circuit Court.	Wailuku
Judge W. A. McKay Dist. Magistrate.	Wailuku
Chas. Copp, " "	Wailuku
Kalekale, " "	Wailuku
Joseph, " "	Wailuku
Pinnau, " "	Wailuku
Mahoe, " "	Wailuku
Kaboonahala, " "	Wailuku
L. M. Baldwin, Sheriff.	Wailuku
A. N. Hayselden, Deputy Sheriff.	Wailuku
S. Kalama, " "	Wailuku
C. R. Lindsey, " "	Wailuku
F. Wittrock, " "	Wailuku
G. Trimble, " "	Wailuku
W. E. Saffery, Captain Police.	Wailuku
H. Copp, " "	Wailuku
Wm. Keolu, " "	Wailuku
Lindsey, " "	Wailuku
F. J. Freary, " "	Wailuku
W. T. Robinson, Tax Assessor.	Wailuku
J. N. K. Keolu, Deputy Assessor.	Wailuku
W. O. Allen, " "	Wailuku
G. Dunn, " "	Wailuku
J. Gross, " "	Wailuku

## Maui Teachers' Annual Meeting.

The Maui Teachers' Association held its annual meeting at Maunaloa Seminary on last Friday, Nov. 29. Forty-four teachers answered roll call. A class of Maunaloa girls beautifully rendered a "Thanksgiving" song quite appropriate to the occasion, followed by a piano solo, the "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Miss Richardson.

President Reavis in his address spoke of several practical matters, among them the place of meeting and the rates which steamers charge teachers.

Prof. Looney of Lahainaluna read an original poem entitled "Thanksgiving Day," which was recently published in "Hawaii's Young People." Mr. Looney incidentally explained, during of the poem, that Jefferson was the only president who ever refused to issue a Thanksgiving proclamation, and that he was entirely conscientious in his refusal to do so, believing that the holiday would be celebrated with levity and lack of reverence.

Miss Fleming's paper on "Story Telling" followed. She said, "one quick and sure way to win the attention of little children is to satisfy the constant and sometimes clamorous demand, 'Tell us a Story.'"

She said the taste or love for a story is inherited in children of all nationalities, and that upon the teachers of Maui lies the responsibility of guiding this taste aright. It should be cultivated for three reasons; first, because of the pleasure of the children; second, because on the proper cultivation of this taste in childhood depends the taste for literature in mature years; and third, because it has great influence and power in the formation of character. Before deciding on a story to be used it must first pass the following tests: Is it interesting? does it bring to the mind a distinct picture? is it worth while? Story telling is the best foundation for all language work, and a good story is the best medium through which to convey new ideas to children. With this method there is no routine of drudgery.

Mr. C. E. Copeland spoke on "Industrial Training in Common Schools," saying, "If complete and profitable living is the aim of education, the curriculum must not be confined solely to intellectual and moral subjects. The entire body of philosophy from Thales of Miletus down to Hegel and Kant would not suffice to procure a single dinner for the philosopher. A purely intellectual training is a part of a complete education, a necessary part, without doubt, still only a part. Few in this day and age will dispute that the training of the hand is equal in importance with the culture of the mind."

Mr. Copeland suggested that manual training should begin with the child's first day in school. Each child should have some daily task allotted to him. To arrange a bouquet for the teacher's table; to see that the crayons are distributed and collected; to dust the erasers; to keep a certain portion of the school premises free from stones and weeds;—these and other such things may be made to furnish regular employment for each child in the primary room, to be supplemented by paper folding, paper cutting, clay modelling, knife work, etc.

In speaking of agricultural work he stated that unless a child is taught something he does not do at home, it is not sufficiently educative in character to be useful in common schools. Fruit and tree culture, planting, pruning and grafting, study of soils, irrigation, drainage and insect pests, are free from this objection and educative in their tendency. Carpentry is an ideal means of teaching manual training, and sewing, knife work, mat and basket making and printing are also useful for this purpose. Mr. Copeland's paper provoked animated discussion in which a diversity of opinions were expressed, the sentiment of Lahainaluna being that industrial work should not be attempted except under the guidance of a specially and properly trained instructor.

The afternoon session opened with "A Twilight Song" by the Maunaloa girls, very acceptably rendered.

Mr. F. W. Hardy who has probably worked longer and more successfully than any other teacher in the Islands in the application of the theory to our schools, followed with a paper on "The Proper Correlation of Studies." His conceptions of what education should do for the child are very clear and definite, and he urged

that no education should fall short of preparing youth for citizenship in its broadest sense.

Mr. D. D. Baldwin's paper on "Astronomy in Our Schools" was interesting and helpful to teachers. He exposed the fallacy of many popular beliefs and pointed out the broadening of ideas which elementary ideas of the greatness, grandeur and wonderful laws controlling the universe will give to a child.

The time being limited, Mr. Kelihoi confined himself to a few, brief remarks on "Music in the Public Schools." He pointed out many forcible reasons why music should be taught, and gave some interesting observations which he had noted. It is his experience that the tendency of the Hawaiian children is to drag in their time when singing, while on the other hand Portuguese children are inclined to hurry the tempo. He gave some valuable suggestions in regard to correcting these faults.

Prof. Looney followed with a discussion on the "Use of Reference Books," advocating their use early and often in the education of a child, and suggesting that the child be taught the best method of using them, daily. The dictionary should be the first and most constant book of reference put into the hands of a child, and the teacher should work with him, as much for the purpose of training as for obtaining information.

The regular work of the session closed with some very sensible suggestions from Mrs. Sabey on "How to Teach Children to Read for Themselves." Miss Eva Smith added some very pertinent suggestion on the same topic.

It was unanimously decided that the Association shall meet next year in the new Wailuku school-house, the date of meeting being changed to the last Monday in October, in order to give the Hana teachers an opportunity to be present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year; D. D. Baldwin, President; F. W. Hardy, Vice-President; Miss Fleming, Secretary. The program committee appointed are Mrs. Sabey, Mr. Kelihoi and Mr. Copeland.

A motion to appoint a committee to interview the managers of the different steamer lines with the view of securing cheaper rates for teachers was voted down on the score that such a proceeding on their part would be rather undignified, after which the session adjourned.

## Canal Treaty Signed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The new canal treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been signed. At noon Secretary Hay and Lord Paunceforte, the British Ambassador, affixed their signatures to the elaborately engrossed document. Notwithstanding the importance of the event, it was marked by severe simplicity. Lord Paunceforte, accompanied by the second Secretary of the British Embassy, Percy Wyndham, appeared at the State Department at midday. They were expected, and at once were shown into Secretary Hay's office. Two parchment copies of the treaty were ready.

An authentic summary of the treaty's terms may be classified under six heads as follows:

1—It abrogates or supersedes the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and thus puts an end to the copartnership between the United States and Great Britain in the proposed Isthmian canal provided for by that instrument.

2—Declares that the United States is free to proceed to the construction of such canal.

3—That the canal is to be neutral in time of peace, open to the ships of all nations, and that its neutrality is guaranteed by the United States alone.

4—That in time of war the United States may take such steps for the protection of the canal and its own interests as it may deem proper.

5—That the United States may make such rules and regulations concerning the use of the canal as it sees fit, save that the United States agrees not to levy discriminatory tolls upon the shipping of Great Britain.

6—In case of a change of sovereignty in the Isthmus the stipulation which the United States has entered into as to the neutralization in time of peace and nondiscriminative tolls shall not be altered.

## Two Deaths From Plague.

ODESSA, Nov. 17.—Two deaths were recently certified in Odessa as due to the bubonic plague. The health authorities took vigorous precautions against the spread of the disease and no further cases have been reported.

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Selected Brandy.  
Beer & Wines  
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Pure American and  
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Ice Cold Drinks  
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## LAHAINA

## SALOON

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Walnutine  
J F Cutter's Whiskey  
Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne  
A. G. DICKINS,  
Manager

Wanted, an opera house. The generous reception which Wailuku has given to two small but first class entertainments which have recently visited the Island demonstrates that the people are ready to liberally support any good entertainment which is given, and Wailuku cannot afford to wait much longer for a neat and commodious theatre which could also be used for public parties and balls. On last Saturday evening a large audience sat cramped up on awkward and closely crowded benches to listen to a really excellent entertainment. A cosy opera house with comfortable seats and stage with appropriate scenery would have doubled the pleasure, and now that Wailuku is steadily building up, some one should provide for such a theatre. The proposed K. P. Hall building may well consider the proposition, for it would be a central site for entertainments.

The amount of the sugar crop raised on the Islands from October 1, 1900 to September 30, 1901, as given by the secretary of the Planters' Association, amounts to the enormous sum, reckoned in round numbers, of 720,000,000 pounds which, at four cents per pound, will realize \$28,800,000. At least half of this should be net dividends. There are 56 plantations on the Islands, the three largest of which each produces over 20,000 tons of sugar, Ewa Plantation leading with 33,000 tons. If labor can be procured three or four plantations will reach the 40,000 ton mark within two years from now. The Hawaiian Com. & Sugar Co. on Maui, with its immense area of cane lands, adequate water supply in the near future and the largest and most complete sugar mill on earth, is destined to be the banner sugar plantation of the Islands.

The old fable of the ass kicking at the dying lion is being repeated in the hostile attitude of the other European countries toward England. It is true that England has lost prestige in the Boer war, but those who believe that Great Britain is becoming decrepit should remember that the battle of Waterloo was fought and won after the thirteen feeble colonies had won their independence from the mother country on the field of battle. In small matters, England sometime appears very diminutive, but once let any one of the great nations of Europe throw down the gage of battle to John Bull, and repentance will come with blood and treasures, and England will once more demonstrate, as she has many times before, that she is the most powerful nation on earth.

The cable to the Islands may now be considered as an accomplished fact, and its full meaning cannot be estimated at once. There will be a large increase in tourist travel, and winter residence cottages will spring up all over the Islands which will be occupied by those who wish to escape the rigors of the winter climate in the United States. With the increase of travel between the Islands, larger and more commodious steamers will be put on. New and first class hotels will be built at all eligible points. The promised improvements in the wireless telegraphic system will be inaugurated, and the Islands will become famous all over the world as a delightful spot to spend not only the winter, but also the hot months of the summer.

The Hawaiian of today occupies a peculiar position. Thanks to the much sneered at missionaries, the average Hawaiian has reached a plane of intelligence which places him on an equality with his white brothers, but the Saxon race is progressive and the Hawaiians should study to emulate them if they would keep up with the procession. No more important factor for this progress exists than is found in liberal industrial education, and for this reason the Hawaiians of Wailuku District should use every endeavor for the establishment of an industrial high school at Wailuku, in order to properly fit their children for the battle of life.

The Panama troubles are liable to assume a very grave phase in the near future. The whole world is interested in preserving an open unobstructed road across the Isthmus, and it is the duty of the United States to see that this is done. To do so may require as vigorous a policy as was required in Cuba, and the end may be that the United States may be required to establish a protectorate over the Isthmus with possible annexation by purchase or otherwise.

The leading papers of England are endorsing the tenets of the Monroe Doctrine and asking that the British Government take the lead in the matter of declaring them a part of the law of nations. This is not only a friendly act, but also one founded on a deep and broad wisdom. Nothing would go further to eliminate the cause for many future troubles than an adherence to the Monroe Doctrine by all the leading countries in Europe.

It is but natural that the conservative members of the Anglican Church on Hawaii should note with a keen sense of regret the change in the reading of the prayer book with which they have been familiar since childhood, but as Canon Ault sensibly urges, the change must come and it would be wise to take the plunge at once and be done with it.

The letter of Thanksgiving Day was properly celebrated at Wailuku by generous feasting, but the spirit of the day somehow seemed missing. However it is a new holiday, and should, in the nature of things become more popular with the fun loving, feast loving people of the Islands.